

UN Forces Take Initiative Again—Back Page

Today's Weather: Moderate East or SE winds. Fair.

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US Asks For UN Embargo Against Communist China

Lake Success, May 3.

The United States today proposed that all members of the United Nations should stop sending any arms, oil or strategic materials to Communist China, and that this embargo be started as promptly as possible.

The proposal was made by Mr Ernest Gross, Deputy United States representative at the United Nations, in the Additional Measures (Sanctions) Committee of the General Assembly.

The United States proposal for an embargo included the following: (1) Arms, ammunition and implements of war; (2) Petroleum; (3) Atomic energy material; (4) Items useful in the production of arms and ammunition and implements of war.

The United States plan, which was outlined to the Committee today, also envisaged the establishment of a special committee to keep watch on the operations of the embargoes imposed by various nations.

The operation of the embargoes imposed by various nations and the question of which materials should come under them would be left to the decision of each individual member of the United Nations.

PROMISE EXPECTED
But nations entering into a general sanctions agreement would be expected to promise not to ship to China any materials which were embargoed by other nations in the agreement.

Mr Gross said his delegation would present a formal resolution embodying this plan to the Sanctions Committee on Monday. Later, it was intended to bring the entire matter before the Political Committee of the General Assembly.

At today's meeting the representatives of Britain, France, Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Turkey, Canada and the Philippines expressed their views on the American proposals.

The British point of view was put to the Committee by Sir Gladwyn Jebb. He was supported in this by the Australian and Canadian delegates.

Sir Gladwyn, it was understood, expressed agreement in principle but said he thought that its effect on Chinese economy might be slight.

He said Britain already exercised strict control of all materials which might help the Communist war effort.

Russian Slays US Military Policeman

Vienna, May 4.

An American Military Policeman was shot and killed by a Russian soldier early today (Friday) in the centre of Vienna, US police headquarters said.

Details of the incident were not immediately available. Associated Press.

Peace Treaty By August?

Tokyo, May 3.
Officials of the Supreme Allied Headquarters here believe that a peace treaty with Japan will be signed in about August.

This date remains unofficial but the Japanese Government is making tentative plans for a special Diet session in July to handle the treaty legislation.

Since the Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East, Lieutenant-General Ridgway, announced this week that occupation controls would be decreased, the government has started to plan legislation needed to cover the administrative gaps created as the controls diminish. Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR LAKE GALILEE

Tel-Aviv, May 3.

Fighting between Syrians and Israelis broke out again today along the border northeast of Lake Galilee, according to reports reaching here.

An Israeli army spokesman said here that firing was going on in the southern demilitarized zone where Syrians fired on Israeli workmen near Nuked village.

He said that United Nations observers were now in the demilitarized zone checking on casualties.

Four Israeli soldiers were accepted yesterday, the spokesman added.

The bodies of 20 Syrians were found today on the scene of yesterday's battle west of the demilitarized zone, the spokesman said.

He said they were inside Israeli territory.

Israel claimed today that her forces inflicted heavy casualties on Syrian regular and irregular troops in the frontier incident northeast of Lake Galilee yesterday.

An army spokesman said in Tel-Aviv today that Syrians fired today on Israeli workers north of Cinegy on the eastern shore of Lake Galilee. Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Long Overdue Legislation

TOWARD the end of last year the Government, apparently appreciating there was a certain type of tenancy wholly unprotected by the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance who was suffering considerable hardship at the hands of rapacious and unscrupulous landlords, published a Bill titled the "Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, 1950." It was first made public in a supplement to the Government Gazette published on December 22, 1950. Its objects and reasons stated that attention had been directed to cases where tenants of new buildings had paid a premium for a tenancy on the understanding that they would not be evicted, but without any legally binding agreement securing them against eviction for a definite period. The situation had, in a number of cases, been exploited by both the original landlord and those becoming landlords by subsequent purchase, to increase the rent originally agreed under a threat of eviction which had been carried out where the tenant had been unwilling to pay the increased rent. Hardship had resulted. It was then declared that the object of the new legislation was to afford protection to these unfortunate tenants, not by seeking to control the rent of new or extensively reconstructed buildings, but by giving legal validity to tenancy agreements which involved the payment of premiums and rent mutually agreed upon between landlords and tenants. That Ordinance, so palpably needed to put a stop to disgraceful exploitation, has not, as yet been given its three readings in Legislative Council and therefore remains only paper legislation. We are satisfied that the time is long overdue for the Bill to be presented for Legislative Council approval, particularly as our attention recently has been drawn to the grow-

ing number of demands from various landlords for tenants who have paid considerable premiums and substantial monthly rentals to submit to further rent increases or to suffer eviction. We are satisfied there are well authenticated examples of tenants who, a few months ago paid between \$2,500 and \$4,000 "key money" for small flats, with agreed rents varying from \$200 to \$300 a month, who today are being requested to pay 30 to 40 per cent increases in rent; failure to comply with these demands entails eviction. And these unfortunate tenants, who originally made with their landlords what they believed to be firm agreements for guaranteed tenancies of some duration, possess no protection under the existing Landlord and Tenant Ordinance. The properties are exempt from the terms of the Ordinance either because they have been built in recent years or have been extensively reconstructed, and the owners are free to make any agreement they can with tenants either in the way of premiums for occupation and for monthly rent. Government was clearly thinking along the right lines when it drafted the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, but failure to implement this Bill by securing Legislative Council assent leaves certain tenants just as helpless as before the legislation was conceived. We can see no reason why this Bill should not have been presented for approval long ago. It is designed solely to prevent malpractices and unjust treatment. It is morally right in concept, while the behaviour of certain landlords renders it imperative. Government must either give satisfactory reasons why enactment of this proposed Bill has been delayed or immediately implement the legislation.

General MacArthur said it would be "utterly reckless and foolish" for the United States to invade Red China. "I do say without hesitation that with the power we could bring against her (Red China) with our air force and navy with assistance of the ground forces that the Nationalists might summon, I believe we can force her to stop her aggression in Korea."

POLITICAL POWERS

He warned against reducing American top field commanders to the Soviet system which, at once restricted political decisions to political commissars. He said top theatre commanders cannot be restricted to handling troops, but need authority over the whole area, politically, economically and militarily.

A question by Senator Le-

ward Battallion (Republican) brought the charge by General

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

MacArthur's Testimony To Congress Committee

Accuses Govt Of Throwing Away American Lives

Washington, May 3.

General Douglas MacArthur angrily accused the Administration on Thursday of throwing away American lives in Korea.

The General called on the United States to smash the Chinese Reds... fighting "alone, if necessary."

General MacArthur told a joint congressional committee a continuation of the Administration's policy of "indecisive fighting" will cost "thousands and thousands and thousands of American lives."

Dramatically asking: "Where does the responsibility for that blood rest?" the General gave this reply: "Of this I am quite sure—it is not going to rest on my shoulders."

The deposed Far-Eastern commander told the Senators investigating his dismissal he could have stopped the Chinese Reds before they started if Washington had given him authority to throw his air power at them in Manchuria. He gave this formula for achieving an early victory in Korea: Bomb Chinese bases and supply lines in Manchuria; put Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops, now held on Formosa, into the war; blockade the Chinese coast.

General MacArthur said in the document drafted on January 12, also favoured some of these actions, but he conceded they had never proposed the bombing of Manchuria. The General said the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs were never put in effect, and he assumed they were vetoed by President Truman or Defence Secretary Marshall.

General MacArthur said the State Department is committed to appeasement.

Senator Saltonstall read a recent statement by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk that the aim of the United States is "to maintain peace and security without general war," while telling aggressors: "You will not be allowed to get away with your crime."

General MacArthur replied: That policy, as you just read it, seems to me to introduce a new concept into military operations—the concept of appeasement, the concept that when you use force, you can limit that force."

General MacArthur denounced the "extraordinary limitations that were placed upon me in the use of my air power." He told Senators: "Most explicitly I was prohibited from bombing any place beyond the area of Korea."

General MacArthur disclosed he recommended to Washington that "the wraps be taken off" the recommendation and the study made by the Joint Chiefs on January 12 and sent to him for his information. He said he endorsed the recommendations but never received any instructions to put them into effect.

FOUR PROPOSALS

The steps proposed in the document were the four which the General recited in his speech to Congress on April 19. The General read from the document: "That we were to continue and intensify our economic blockade of trade with China. That we were to prepare now to impose a naval blockade of China and place it into effect as soon as our position in Korea is stabilized or when we have evacuated Korea, and depending upon the circumstances then prevailing. Remove now, restrictions on air reconnaissance of the China coastal areas and of Manchuria. Remove the restrictions on operations of the Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa and give such logistical support to those forces as will contribute to effective operations against the Communists."

He said American battle casualties were already approaching 63,000. "And yet, the only programme I have been able to hear is that we shall indecisively go on resisting aggression whatever that may mean. And if you are going to lose thousands and thousands and thousands of American lives

General MacArthur said the proposals in the document were developed in conferences between Washington and his headquarters. "I was in full agreement with them, and am now," he added. He said as far as he knew, the Joint Chiefs of Staff never changed their recommendations.

General MacArthur referred to the document during questioning by the committee's chairman, Senator Richard Russell.

General MacArthur said it was not until the Chinese Communists intervened in massive force last November that the

MacArthur's Testimony To

Congress Committee



US Army Sgt Killed In Jeep Accident At Kotewall Road

A tragic accident occurred in the early hours of this morning involving a member of the United States Army Military Liaison Mission in Hongkong who was killed when a jeep he was driving crashed through a pipe railing at the foot of Kotewall Road and plunged into a vacant plot about 30 feet below.

14 Nations Discuss

Bombing Of Manchurian Air Bases

London, May 3.

Fourteen United Nations fighting in Korea have agreed—they might have to hit back at Manchurian air bases if their troops are attacked in strength by Red Chinese.

Official sources reported tonight that these countries have decided to make arrangements for quick consultations in Washington should the need arise.

Britain, France and one or two other countries recently balked at an American proposal to give the United Nations Commander in the field blanket authority to decide if and when his planes should hit back at Manchuria.

They insisted on the need for prior consultations.

As a result, the informants said, it has now been accepted generally that past Allied decisions to confine the fighting only to Korea, will have to be reviewed if the Chinese unleash massive air attacks from Manchuria.

Ambassadors of the nations concerned in the Korean war will meet at short notice in Washington if such attacks ever materialise. They presumably will have the authority to decide what sort of counter-action should be taken, if any.

POSSIBLE ACTION

British and French representatives on the Standing Military Group probably will join in the talks as expert advisers. The Group, which is based in Washington, is responsible for the strategic planning of the Atlantic Pact Allies.

The sort of counter-action foreseen if the Communists attack UN forces in strength from the air:

Firstly, UN fighters would chase Red aircraft over the Manchurian frontier. (Right now they are not supposed to fly over the border.)

Secondly, UN bombers, with fighter escorts, would bomb Manchurian air bases, supply centres and communications.

The 14 nations' new approach to the question of the Communists' Manchurian sanctuary nevertheless does not mean they will agree easily to extend the fighting.

Britain, France and a few other countries, for instance, remain to be convinced there really is any Chinese intention to throw in such air support.

British informants insisted today, for instance, they have had no evidence to show there has been any substantial build-up of air power in Manchuria.



Consult

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Air Liner Held Up For Drug

London, May 3. A British air liner for the Far East with 30 passengers aboard waited for four hours at London Airport today for 250 tablets of the American wonder drug Cortisone.

They were being flown in, with 16 tablets of suremycin, by a Stratocruiser from New York and were destined for an oil company official seriously ill in Malacca, Straits Settlements.

The two-pound weight package was marked "To save human life." It was addressed to the medical officer of the Malacca General Hospital.—Reuter.

Chinese Reds May Pay Compensation**FOR SEIZURE OF APC STOCKS**

Tokyo, May 3. The British labour delegation at present visiting Red China said the Peking Government intends to pay compensation for the seized properties of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, according to a Peking broadcast.

Premier Chou En-lai on Monday ordered the seizure of all oil stocks and installations of the British-owned company.

The broadcast today reported a statement allegedly issued by the group of 11 British labour union delegates at present in Peking.

The statement confirmed that the seizure of the oil properties was in retaliation for the requisitioning of the Chinese tanker Yung-hao by the Hongkong Government.

The statement said: "The delegation notes that while the Hongkong authorities confiscated the oil tanker without compensation, the Chinese People's Government has declared its intention to pay compensation for the petroleum stocks of the Shell Company."

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company is a British Shell subsidiary.)

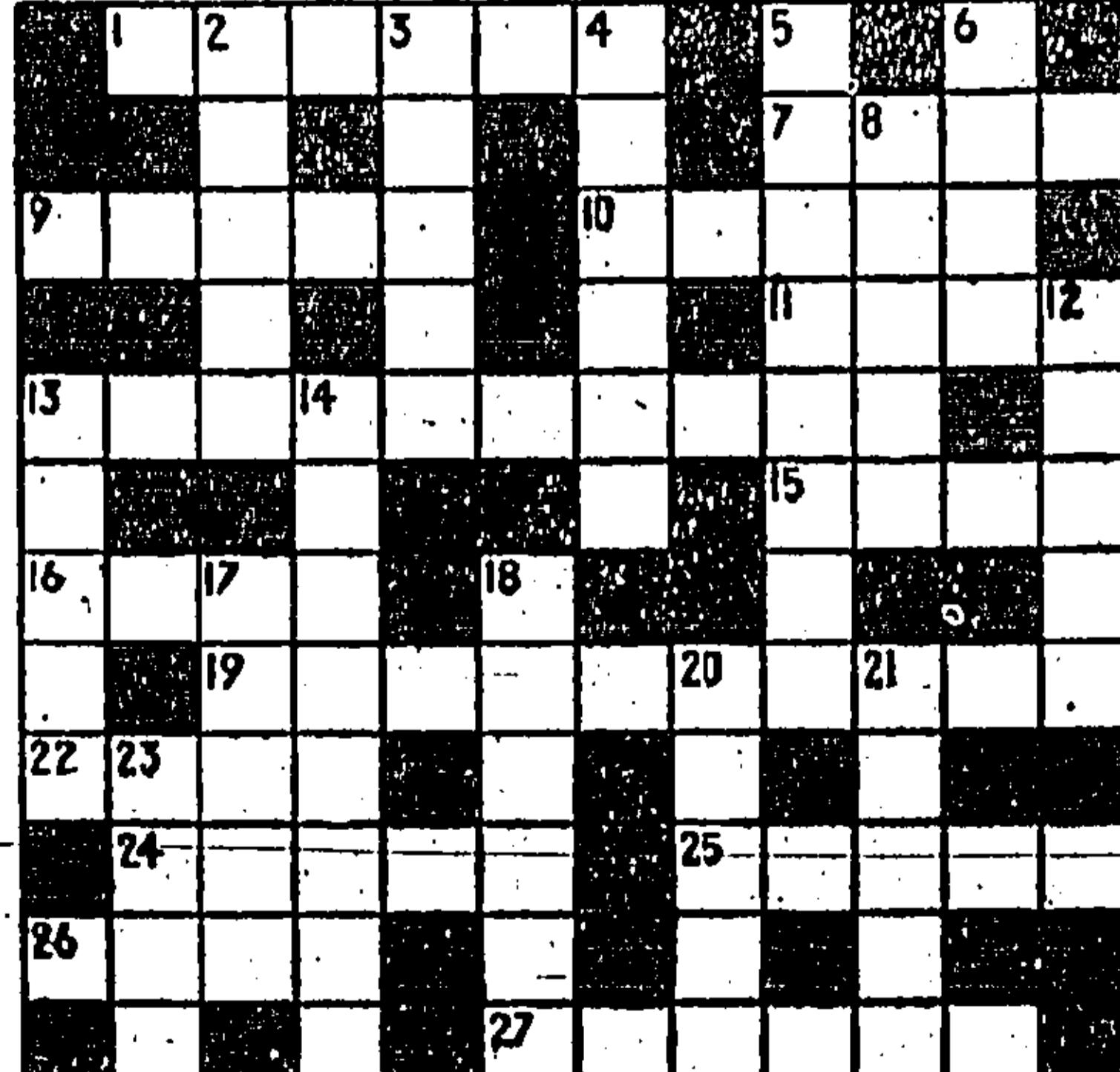
The delegation of Britons, headed by miner Jock Kane, arrived in Peking a few days ago.—United Press.

Red Skelton's Big Contract

Hollywood, May 3. U.S. film actor Red Skelton has signed a seven-year contract with Procter and Gamble, the soap company, under which he will earn "between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000," his manager announced today.

The contract calls for radio and television shows.

Mr Skelton is due to appear at the London Palladium this summer for \$40,000 a week.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle**ACROSS**

- Common (6).
- Contingent (4).
- Edge (8).
- Riddle (6).
- Lake (4).
- Limited (10).
- Tidy (4).
- Bill of fare (4).
- Modulates (10).
- Hurried (4).
- Distinction (6).
- Hord (5).
- Liberates (4).
- Shared (6).

French Rubber Growers Winning Desperate Fight

Saigon, May 3. French planters, armed with pistols and sub-machineguns to protect them against daily attacks from Communist-led Vietminh guerrillas, are working to produce 49,000 tons of rubber for export this year.

As they tap the milky viscous sap of the hevea trees, they know that death from a sniper's bullet lurks behind each thick, shady row.

At night, their homes become fortified barricades against the marauding bands of guerrillas.

On the roads, open only in daylight, lorry drivers fight off guerrilla ambuscades or make their way through hidden mine-fields in closely-guarded convoys to get the neat rubber bales down to the port.

In some places, road communications have been so harassed by the guerrillas that estate managers have sent hundreds of tons of rubber to Saigon by freight plane from their own plantation airfields.

But the French are winning out. The prospects this year are about 6,000 tons higher than in 1948 (43,878 tons) and 1949 (43,028 tons). Rubber is second only to rice in the important export industries of Indo-China. The third, and only other important Indo-China export, is coal.

All three industries are being constantly harassed by the rebels.

Until the Japanese occupation of Indo-China ended in 1945, French planters had hewn the jungle from 138,000 hectares (one hectare is about 2 1/2 acres) and planted it with budded, high-producing rubber trees.

Pre-war exports averaged 60,000 tons, yielding about one piastre 10 cents kilogramme (2.2 lbs.), or a total export revenue of about \$6 million (piastres £1,250,000 sterling at current exchange rates).

GAMBLE SUCCEEDS

Of the total 138,000 hectares owned by well-known French companies, 90,000 hectares are today French-occupied. But only 53,000 hectares are said to be under cultivation. About 48,000 hectares are in Vietminh hands.

Indo-China expects that this year's exports, at market rates now boosted by strategic stockpiling, will yield 151,900,000 piastres—or about 2.3 times as much as pre-war.

Now planters feel that even if security were completely restored, the work still to be done to rebuild the industry and to get smaller plantations producing again would not be possible unless they were properly compensated—for war damage.

Indo-China's rubber planters' union has about 200 members. But only 10 of the country's 50 big plantations are working regularly today.

The large capital resources of companies like Terres Rouges have saved the rubber industry in Indo-China. Capital investment on one Terres Rouges estate complex alone is more than £2 million sterling. Its plant is one of the most modern in the world.

Re-investment to rehabilitate plant and restore cultivation of the trees after the Japanese occupation, during which the trees were bled white or neglected, has in many cases

reached the point where the trees are now healthy and productive again.

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MP's ACCUSED BY PREMIER

Amman, May 3. King Abdullah today dissolved the Jordan Parliament at the request of the Prime Minister, Samir Pasha, who accused members of "unconstitutional" activities.

His office stated that the House had failed to carry out its duties and was preventing the Government from fulfilling its duty.

It accused members of trying to force the Government's hand by attempting to prolong the forthcoming session, called to deal with the budget.

As they were not prepared to spend public funds under an unsound financial procedure, the Government had to ask for dissolution. New elections will be held within three months.

Reuter.

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7 Days	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00			
10 Days	2.70	5.40	7.10	10.80	13.50			
14 Days	3.35	6.70	10.05	13.40	16.75			
17 Days	3.80	7.60	11.40	15.20	19.00			
24 Days	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50			
31 Days	5.40	10.80	16.20	21.60	27.00			
60 Days	8.10	16.20	24.30	32.40	40.50			
90 Days	10.80	21.60	32.40	43.20	54.00			
120 Days	13.50	27.00	40.50	54.00	67.50			
150 Days	16.25	32.50	46.75	65.00	81.25			
180 Days	18.95	37.90	56.85	75.80	94.75			

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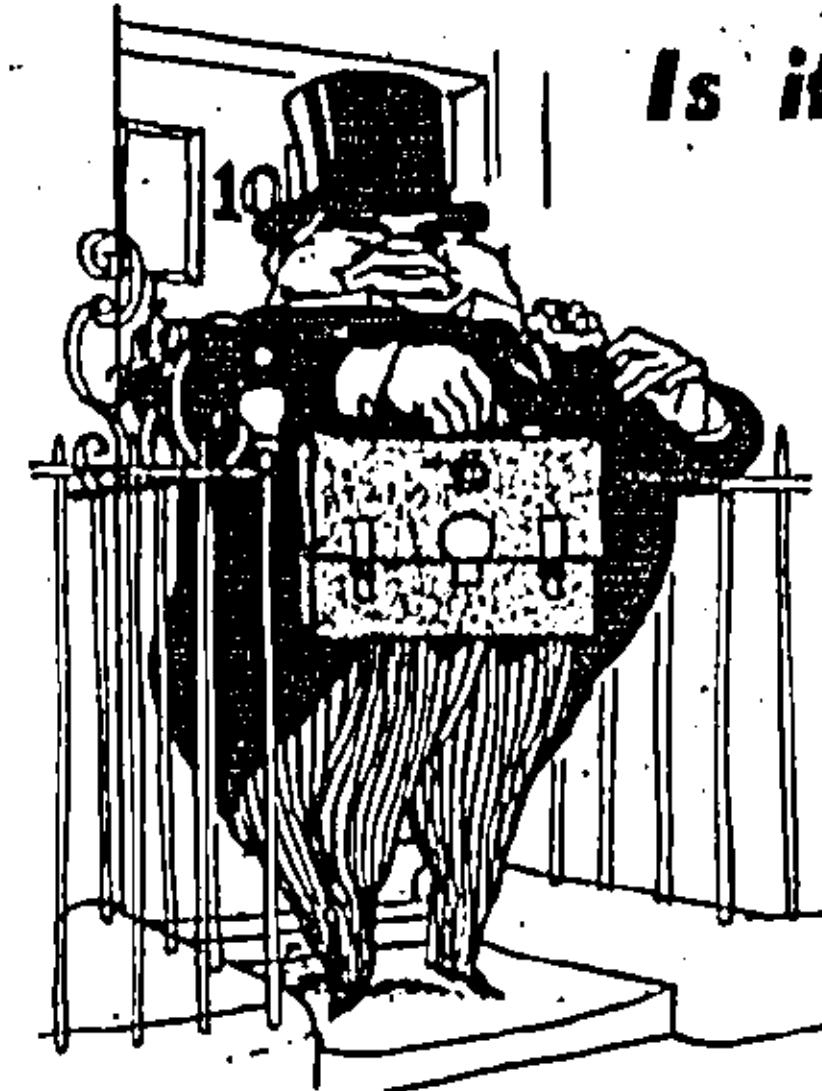
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WHICH BEVAN IS AT LARGE?

Is it THE DREAMER? ... or THE WRECKER? ... or THE BRAGGART?



• THIS ISLAND is almost made of coal and surrounded by fish. Only an organising genius could produce a shortage of coal and fish in Great Britain at the same time.

—Blackpool, May 24, 1945.

• NO AMOUNT of cajolery can eradicate from my heart a deep burning hatred for the Tory Party ... they are lower than vermin.

—Manchester, July 4, 1948.

• THINGS ARE not all right. There is no immaculate conception of Socialism.

—Party Conference, 1950.



• I CONFIDENTLY expect that before the next election every family in Great Britain will have a separate house.

—London, May 24, 1946.

• WHEN the next election occurs there will be no housing problem in Great Britain for the British working class.

—Durham, July 20, 1946.

• HAD THIS been a military operation we could have introduced discipline and shot a few builders.

—London, Nov. 20, 1946.

• A bawling out in the privacy of party councils.

On present showing Bevan will get a great deal of noisy vociferous support in the parliamentary party and in the constituency highbrow and intellectual circles. But all that does not add up to five percent of the votes.

If it became a case of Bevan versus the machine he would soon be little more than a fine, singing Welsh bird on a very small perch.

So possibly a third choice fits the present circumstances, which is that Bevan is a braggart — a damned young fool.

Don't shudder. That is quite parliamentary language.

At least, Mr. Churchill was called damned old fool in the House of Commons, and although the perpetrator at once apologised nobody seemed to think the language odd, although its application was fantastic.

In that case he is gone when he did not want to go.

And it may be his action will bring down on him a depth of bitterness which he has so far never experienced in himself but has only dispensed to others.

For his going will cause tumult in his party. It will start new hatreds and new vendettas.

He should never have arrogated to himself the position of super-Chancellor, telling Gaitskell what to leave out of his Budget, unless he had his resignation ready the moment his ideas were disowned and rejected.

Of course it must have been a struggle. He has blazed a

trail. Any parliamentary reporter could provide a good reason or two why every Minister in the last five years should resign for breach of promise or disappointed expectation.

But except for Dalton, who soon was brought back, none has gone while health remained.

The word ...

Among the pigeons

BUT Bevan really began to go the day in the Budget debate when Osbert Peake described him as a pouter pigeon well and truly disinflated by Gaitskell.

Words have power. After all, Parliament is all words and those Peake words must have left Bevan as speechless as the Spaniard who is said to have been silent upon another peak in Darien.

In that case he is gone when he did not want to go.

And it may be his action will bring down on him a depth of bitterness which he has so far never experienced in himself but has only dispensed to others.

For his going will cause tumult in his party. It will start new hatreds and new vendettas.

He was warned that if he went out now and weakened or split the party on election in the offing he would be denounced by the stalwarts as another Ramsay MacDonald or another Snowden or Jim Thomas.

All of which names are Socialist variants for Judas Iscariot in politics.

Self-portrait of A MAN IN SEARCH OF POWER

ANEURIN BEVAN once confided to the House of Commons: —

WHEN I was quite a young boy, my father took me down the street to a shop. I saw two very portly and complacent-looking gentlemen standing at the shop doors, and pointing to one he said: "Very important man. Is he very important man in this town?"

"Who's he?" I asked. "Who's the council?" "Oh, that's the place that governs the affairs of this town," said my father. "Very important place indeed, and they are powerful men."

When I got older I said to myself: "The place to get to is the council. That's where the power is."

So I worked very hard and, in association with my fellows, when I was about 20 years of age I got on to the council. I discovered when I got there that the power had been there, but it had just gone.

So I made some inquiries, being a student of social affairs, and I learned that the power had slipped down to the county council. He was warned that if he went out now and weakened or split the party on election in the offing he would be denounced by the stalwarts as another Ramsay MacDonald or another Snowden or Jim Thomas.

All of which names are Socialist variants for Judas Iscariot in politics.

London Express Service

IT DEPENDS A BIT ON WHO SHARES HIS PERCH

by WILLIAM BARKLEY

WELL, now, which is it? Which of the three Bevans are we going to see? Until we see how Bevan conducts himself as a private M.P. for the first time in over five years it must be a question mark.

Certainly when he was last out of office he seemed more interested in wrecking tactics than in anything you could call constructive. That was in the war and you may say he was then in Opposition.

But he was in opposition as much to his own leaders as to Winston Churchill, for they were combined.

Yet Bevan the Wrecker took the most extreme course possible in seeking to destroy the Churchill Administration and put the great war-winner out of office.

That brings us to another choice — Bevan the Dreamer. Does Bevan think he is taking the best course to put him into his final power drive?

He now has liberty of action. It does not follow that the dreamer after power will turn to wrecker.

He may make a temporary martyrdom out of it.

He may vote and even speak from the back benches in a way which will not disturb the Front, but always in the high hope that the back-benchers will in their entirety regard him as the one orthodox alternative leader.

Bevan said then, "Churchill wins debate after debate and loses battle after battle. The country is beginning to say that Churchill fights debate like a war and a war like a debate."

He had the idea of appointing a Russian general to command the British, since they alone were aging and ailing. And now three of them — Attlee, Cripps, Hall — are on their backs in bed and one is in his grave.

It was wrong then in thinking that Herbert Morrison was so seriously ill that he might not be restored to us. His recovery is

a tribute to his will-power and compensation. Very likely he thought that war could not be won without him in power.

Very likely he thinks the Socialist Party will be crushed and his ideals ruined if he is not in power now.

Alternative For back-benchers

THIS self-confidence and conceit — not a bad quality — are quite sufficient to make him think that only a blow-up directed by him can purify the Socialist Party of the taint which makes a Gaitskell Budget but halts as a Tory plan.

But on this choice of views we shall soon see the beginning of the fight for power among the younger and stiffer, more militant, and partisan Budget from Gaitskell they are certainly disappointed.

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a tribute to his will-power and compensation. Very likely he thought that war could not be won without him in power.

Very likely he thinks the Socialist Party will be crushed and his ideals ruined if he is not in power now.

It is possible that Bevan is not a bad man, but he is not a good man. He is not a good man because he has not been able to rise above the politics of the moment.

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It is possible that Bevan is not a bad man, but he is not a good man because he has not been

WOMANSENSE

CONCEALED POCKETS

W.3
Tunic and skirt.

By VERA WINSTON

Rayon is used for this smart, spring tunic teamed up with a navy slim straight skirt. Both garments are interchangeable, a useful consideration for the careful shopper. The tunic has a small shaped fold in place of the usual shoulder seam, and deep loose armholes. A fold defines the cuff-line, while gather fold this one horizontal, conceals hip pockets which is a novel treatment of pockets. A wide, shaped, rigid, contour belt of the material does a waist-cinching job.

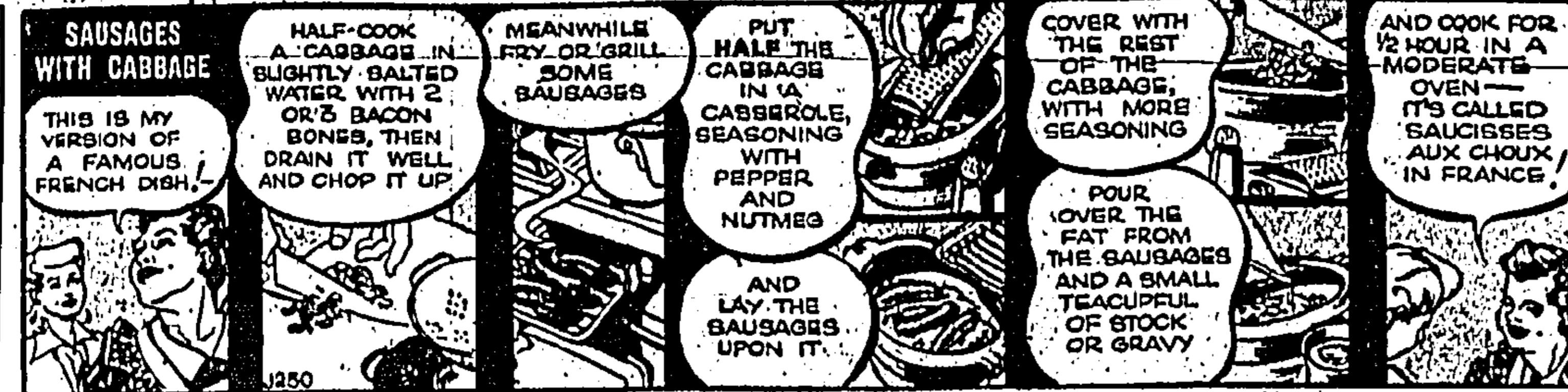
Today's Gadget

discovered by JOAN DALE



This rustless grater has a non-sharp surface which makes it easy to clean and protects the hands while mincing, grating or pulping.

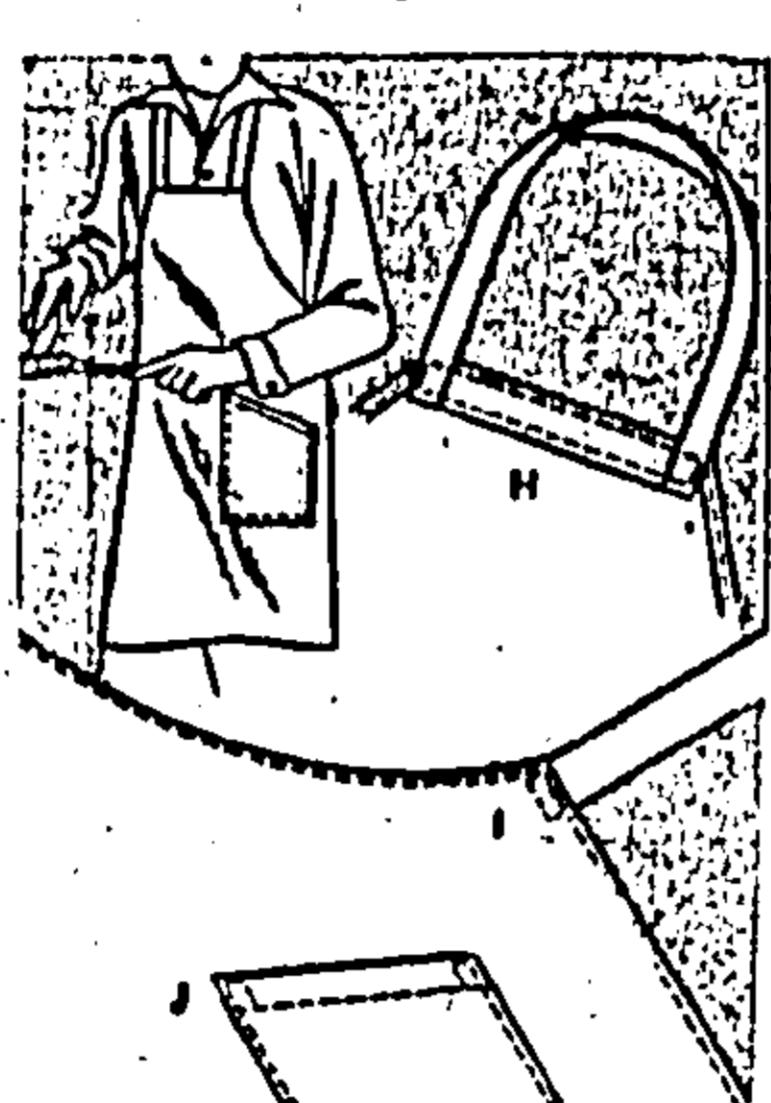
(London Express Service)



Your Sewing Scrapbook

by
Mary Brooks Picken

Work Apron for Home Chef or Carpenter



FOR the man who likes to help with the strata or with Sunday night suppers, this can be made in a dark-coloured peacock, navy, forest green or burgundy. For a work apron, a heavy fabric such as denim can be used.

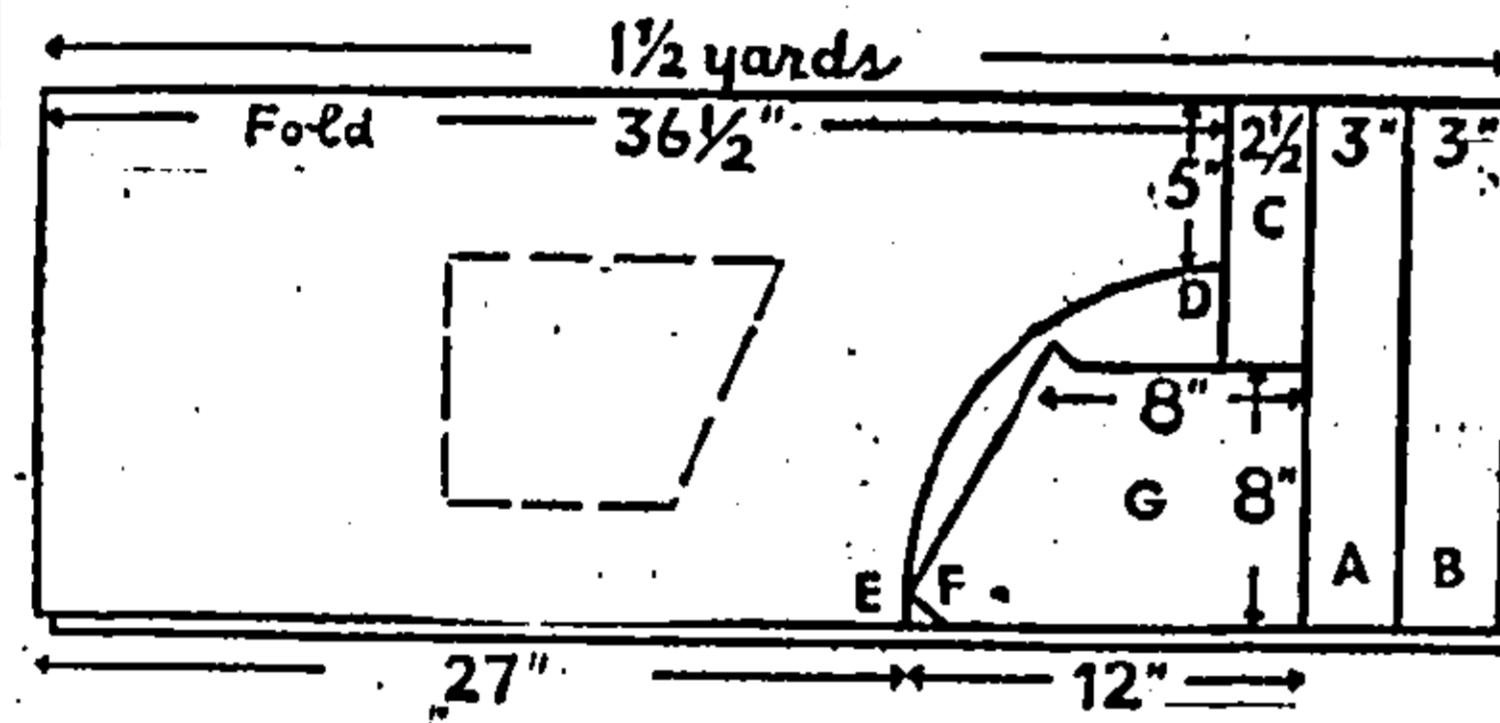
Take 1½ yards fabric. For apron ties, tear 2 strips crosswise, each 3" wide, A and B. Fold fabric in half, lengthwise. Measure down on fold 2½" and in 8", for halter, at C. Measure in 5" from fold and place a pin, as at D. Measure along selvage 12" and place a pin, as at E. Draw a curved line from D to E.

For pocket, measure in from selvage 8", and in from end 8". Place pins. Mark for top hem, as at F. Cut pocket, G. Cut underarm curve, add halter, C.

Use 8" from strip A to piece halter strip C, making it 24" long and an even 2½" wide. Make both tie-strings (A and B), the same length.

Fold strings and halter lengthwise, wrong side out, stitch ¼" seam. Press seam open, turn right side out. Press.

Make 1½" hem on sides and curves, and 1½" bottom hem. Make 1½" hem at top of apron. Pin ends of halter strap under edge of hem. Stitch hem along good service:



WHITENING HANDS

IF there is one thing more than another that irks a woman's soul, it is to have her hands look grubby. Those of the hard-working housewife take a lot of punishment, being in and out of cold or hot water many times a day, coming in contact with dust, doing the family laundry work. Only daily attention will keep them from looking old, developing a rough, dry surface.

Wear gloves for wet work, tiny-grains will give a thorough cleansing, the starchy content will impart smoothness and freshness to the flesh. If there are discolourations caused by contact with raw vegetables, rub the pulp of a lemon over the hands after they have been rinsed and dried. Plunge finger tips in the pulp. Nail caves will need a suds in the palms of your hands, add the cornmeal. The

hands back to an average of £100 a bale, or at least down to £150. Today's astronomical prices will do great damage, he says:

For cattle he predicts a safer future, but fears that Australia will shortly have to drop out as a leading beef exporter. The growing population will need it all.

In London with Mr Kidman are his wife and three daughters. In London they are going to dress shows.

—(London Express Service)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Shadows Wanted a Boat

—And Willy Toad Found Them One—

By MAX TRELL
"Now if we had a boat," said Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, to his sister Handi, "we could go for a boat-ride."

Handi agreed that it was necessary to have a boat before you could go for a boat-ride. "But where will we get a boat, Knarf?"

"I don't know," said Knarf. "But I wish we had one."

They walked slowly along the edge of the pond, stepping over the fallen twigs and the tall heaps of dried leaves. There were no boats to be seen anywhere.

At this moment Willy Tond came along. "Looking for something?" said Willy. "We're looking for a boat," explained Knarf.

Knarf and Handi thought that a raft would do all right. "We'll take a raft-ride instead of a boat-ride."

"The difference between a raft and a boat," Handi said to Willy, "is that a raft is flat and a boat isn't."

Finally they reached the spot where the raft was lying. "There it is," said Willy.

Knarf and Handi looked at the raft closely. "It's not a raft at all," shouted Knarf. "It's Turt-Till."

"Why, so it is," said Willy, sounding very surprised. "But he does look like a raft, doesn't he?"

"Ho's a sleep," said Handi.

"Turt-Till" who was taking a short, middle-of-the-afternoon nap in the mud, slowly stuck his feet and tail.

"I don't care to float. In fact I can't float!"

Rupert and the Castaway—35



The sailor tugs at the creepers and binds his raft and lastly he ties his lifebelt on to it very securely. "There, now it can't sink, whatever happens," he says. "Now all is ready for us to leave. You say that your boat is very tiny. But his weight is too great and he has to scramble out to avoid swamping it altogether."

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

"You've got it!" said Willy. "All right," said Turt-Till. "I'll try. But don't blame me if you get all wet."

Knarf and Handi and Willy now sat themselves securely on Turt-Till's back, and with another warning that he might suddenly forget about floating like a raft and start walking along the bottom like a turtle, Turt-Till started off.

They were in the middle of the pond when Turt-Till, who had been floating beautifully up to this point, suddenly said: "I've got a funny feeling that I'm going to walk on the bottom."

"Watch out! Here I go!" And he would have gone too, if Handi hadn't grabbed his head and Knarf and Willy hadn't grabbed his feet and tail. That made him float in.

"I don't care to float. In fact I can't float!"

Best-Dressed Entertainer



Miss Georgia Gibbs is the name. The well-known singer was named "Fashion's Best Dressed Entertainer" at the annual spring selection of the Fashion Academy Gold Medal Awards in New York. Georgia always dresses as well as she sings.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Read Foe's Hand Without Peeking

NORTH	23
♦ 5 2	1
♦ J 10 6	1
♦ A Q 9 8	1
♦ K 8 4	1
WEST	24
♦ A K 10 7 4	8 6
♦ A 7 2	5 3
♦ Q 2	1
♦ Q 6	1
EAST	25
♦ J 10 8 4	10 9 8 2
♦ Q 3	1
♦ K 9 8 4	1
♦ K 7 5	1
SOUTH (D)	26
♦ Q 3	1
♦ K 9 8 4	1
♦ A J 7	1
Neither vul.	27
South	28
West	29
North	30
East	31
Pass	1
Pass	1
2	3
4	5
4	5
Opening lead—♦ K	Pass

By OSWALD JACOBY

"PLEASE discuss the play of this hand," requests a Sarasota correspondent. "When it was actually played in our game here, South ruffed the third round of spades and led a trump. West held off, but took the second trump with his ace and returned his last trump."

"South then tried out the diamonds, discovering that the suit did not break. By this time he knew that East had started with one spade, two hearts, four diamonds, three clubs and five clubs. East still had three clubs, so South cashed the king of clubs and then finessed the jack. That led to the queen, of course, so the contract was set."

"South said the odds were 8 to 2 that the queen of clubs was in the East hand. Was there any way for him to know that the queen was doubleton in the other hand?"

YES—and South didn't have to peek to find it out. When West led a low trump, South should have won in trump hand and to lead out his last trump. On this, dummy could discard a low club. This trick would force East to part with one additional club, which he could not afford to discard a diamond.

Now South takes out three rounds of diamonds, discovering that East stops the suit. This leaves only three clubs and one club, and one of East's cards is known to be a diamond. The king of clubs is then cashed, followed by a low club.

Now South takes out three clubs on these tricks, but the difference is that there is then only one card in his hand and South knows that it is not the queen of clubs. Hence South puts up West's queen.

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A PROBLEM FOR THE CHAMPION



Serge Gritsky (left), the Colony Chess Champion, found this game to be the only losing one of his simultaneous exhibition against 14 players at the Kowloon Chess Club, Peninsula Hotel, last night. The only player to win from him was Charles Bird (right). —China Mail Photo.

SOUTH AFRICANS TURN THE TABLES ON WORCESTERSHIRE

Worcester, May 3.

The South African cricketers completely turned the tables on Worcestershire in their opening country match of the tour when at one time they seemed to be facing defeat.

Worcestershire had carried their overnight score of 185 runs for four wickets to 192 runs all out this morning.

The South Africans, lost their first five wickets for 25 runs. But the middle batsmen, Van Ryndveld (29), A. Rowan (44) and Mann (49 not out) prevented a complete collapse and the tourists' total reached 157 runs.

When Worcestershire batted again they did not better than the early South Africans and by the close had lost six wickets for 50 runs and were thus 85 runs ahead.

BIRD TOP SCORER

Ron Bird, who in the last South African tour scored 79, was again top scorer for Worcestershire with 70 not out in the first innings.

Athol Rowan took four wickets for 49 runs in Worcestershire's first innings and has so far taken three in the second to give him seven wickets for 101 runs.

Reg Parks, the former England opening bowler, played a major part in the South Africans' collapse and took four of the first five wickets for 18 runs on a fairly easy paced wicket.

LAKER'S 6 FOR 19

London, May 3.

Jim Laker (Surrey), bowling unchanged throughout the MCC's second innings, claimed six wickets for 10 runs to help his team to an innings victory today.

His match figures were 10 wickets for 34 runs.

The MCC needed 40 runs today to avoid an innings defeat, never looked like making

11 fours.

HKFA MEETING

London, May 3.

Eddie Kilshaw, the Sheffield Wednesday outside right, who was the most costly player when bought by the Wednesday for £20,000 from Bry in December, 1948, was given a free transfer by the Sheffield club today.

The Kilshaw story is a tragedy to the player and his club.

Four months after he joined the Wednesday team, Kilshaw dislocated his right knee so badly an English League game the doctors said he would never play again.

He could not accept the verdict as soon as he was able to walk again he started training the day when he would return to the game.

That day has not arrived yet, Associated Press.

**Wales And Portugal
Free On Substitutes**

Cardiff, May 3.

The Wales and Portugal football associations have agreed that in the international match at Cardiff on May 12 substitute players will be allowed.

Two players shall be permitted as substitutes up to the 4th minute in case of injury. The goalkeeper if injured may be replaced at any time during the game.—Reuter.

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ON THE RECORD

Their Wives May Wait For Hours

At 9.30 p.m. last night at the Peninsula Hotel, the Colony and former Shanghai Chess Champion, Serge Gritsky, was polishing up the remaining six boards in his last simultaneous chess exhibition match here. He is leaving shortly for San Francisco.

Seated apart from the two-deep row of spectators around the tables were a group of ladies' wives, still patient but considerably bored by what was going on. There was to be a Chinese dinner at 9 p.m. and the six most unpopular people in the room were Charles Bird, Ray Denenberg, Eugen Taus, Jacob Rammer, Richard Carter and B. van Zuiden. They were still struggling after eight other boards had given up.

As time passed it seemed that the patient wives might tell some other good stories, but just as patience was reaching a breaking point, Serge Gritsky suddenly resigned to Charlie Bird and then polished off the others, all in about 10 minutes in one final purge.

The score was 13 games won,

one lost, all in just under three hours.

The one other winner yesterday is a Londoner, born within the sound of Bow Bells, who learned how to play chess on a hilltop outside Jerusalem during Allenby's campaign in World War I.

He had given the game up for years, arrived here, found the standard of players here higher than ever in his experience, had brushed up his game, drawn with the Champion in the last tournament for the Colony title to everyone's surprise and finally beaten him, though, of course, only in a simultaneous exhibition.

The Champion also decided that his was the best game of the evening. That honour is not reserved for winners and a loser can be nominated as having put up the best game. As a chess player, Charles Bird, who took the game up seriously in his early fifties, has arrived. He ranks No. 4 in the Colony today while many younger and more promising players have yet to make their mark.

Charlie Bird is not a theorist.

He does pore over game scores but he can't name the variations.

His explanation of how he won was that he had played a French and then a Sicilian Defence to Gritsky's Queen's Pawn opening, one for each of the Champion's flanchetos, and then mentally adjusted himself to the fact that he was going to win.

The Champion, Serge Gritsky, has unlike most chess-champions, no "wunderkind" background. He was not playing chess against masters at the age of five. He only learned the game at 11 when one of his schoolmates was being trained by his food parent as a potential champion.

As the food parent thought that his son should become adept at a serious game, young Serge, apparently having no choice in the matter, had to learn too. That didn't last very long.

He gave the game up for a number of years and came back at 16. He scored his first major success a few years later in 1941, his rise to eminence in the Shanghai chess world being meteoric.

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As the food parent thought that his son should become adept at a serious game, young Serge, apparently having no choice in the matter, had to learn too. That didn't last very long.

He gave the game up for a number of years and came back at 16. He scored his first major success a few years later in 1941, his rise to eminence in the Shanghai chess world being meteoric.

Winning his first two games of the tournament for the Championship of Shanghai in 1941, he came up against the big names—Glass, Kossovsky, Wagner and Stasinevich—and collected one draw out of four games. That didn't stop him from finishing third in the tournament and runner-up for the Shanghai Championship, as Glass was not eligible for the title.

Serge Gritsky is not quite sure that he will be a roaring success in American chess tournaments. Most chess players here, however, think that he should be very successful there. He is just 30 and has lots of time ahead of him to reach the front rank.

He is no believer in silverware for trophies. As his prize for the Colony Championship he selected a slide rule, quite a logical acquisition for an architect.

Senators Sweep Into

The Lead

New York, May 3.

The Washington Senators swept into undisputed possession of first place in the American League today by whipping the Chicago White Sox 7-1.

In Saint Louis, the New York Yankees smothered the Browns 17-3 with a wild ninth inning featuring four home runs.

At Detroit, Wally Drago celebrated his return to the Boston Red Sox with a double and a single that drove in four runs as the reds walked off the Tigers 6-1.

All the National League games were night games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

R. H. E.

Washington 7 12 1

Chicago 1 9 0

Winning pitcher: Conrado

Marerro, loser: Billy Pierce.

New York 17 17 7

Saint Louis 3 5 4

Winning pitcher: Allie Reynolds, loser: Stubby Overmire.

Boston 6 7 0

Detroit 1 6 1

Winning pitcher: Chuck Stobbs, loser: Ted Gray. —Associated Press.

SOUTH CHINA PLAY KMB TODAY

South China and Kowloon Motor Bus will meet again in another play-off for the Championship of the First Division of the Hong Kong Football League on the Club Grounds at Happy Valley this afternoon, kick-off 5.30 p.m.

These two teams met in a play-off on Saturday last, but no decision was reached, the game ending in a 2-2 draw after extra time.

It was proposed that the two teams be regarded as joint

Champions, but at an emergency

meeting of the League Manage-

ment on Tuesday, it was

decided that the two teams meet

in another play-off to decide the Championship.

COMINNO'S SERVICES XI

Eight Army and three Navy

players have been selected for

the Combined Services soccer

team to meet the Hongkong

Chinese Football Association side

in the second and final match

for the Victory Shield at Sp

cupon on Sunday, May 6, at

5.30 p.m.

The team is as follows:—Sgt

Philpotts, Sgt. Etheridge, Sgt

Kirkland, I/Sgt. Coates (More

combe Bay), Gnr. Capper, E. R.

A. Lashley (Morecombe Bay);

Gnr. Jones, Col. Higgins, A. B.

McCarthy (Morecombe Bay);

Gnr. Bridges and Bde. Edwards

(Reserves); Bdr. Yorks, A. B.

Jones (H.M. Flotilla); A. B.

Adcock (Constance); team

trainer, C. P. O. Morris (Tamar).

HOME SOCCER

London, May 3.

The following were the re-

sults of football matches played

today:



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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SHENKING"	Kelung	5 p.m. 4th May
"FENGNING"	Kobe	5 p.m. 8th May
"YOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 10th May
"SHENKING"	Kelung	5 p.m. 10th May
"POYANG"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	3 p.m. 10th May
"ANSHUN"	Kure, Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m. 12th May
"PAKHOI"	Djakarta	3 p.m. 14th May
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 14th May
"HANYANG"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	3 p.m. 15th May
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th May

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"POYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	6/7th May
"PAKHOI"	Brunei	7th May
"YOCHOW"	Kobe	7th May
"SHENKING"	Kelung	7th May
"ANSHUN"	Singapore	9th May
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	10/11th May
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	11th May
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	11th May
"YUNNAN"	Kobe	12th May

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGSHA"	Japan	14th May
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	28th May
"CHANGTE"	Japan	29th May
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	9th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	11th May
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	25th May
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	26th May
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	6th June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"PERSEUS"	Marselles, Liverpool & Glasgow	Noon 7th May
"MYRMIDON"	Genoa, Casablanca, Rotterdam & London	8th May
"MARON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th May
"BELLEROPHON"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th May
"ANTILOCUS"	Genoa, Rotterdam & London	28th May

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	
Liverpool	Rotterdam	
31st Mar.	11th May	
S. "ANTILOCUS"	5th Apr.	12th May
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Apr.	18th Apr.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	25th Apr.	—
G. "MENTOR"	28th Apr.	—
S. "CLYTONEUS"	4th May	9th June
G. "PELEUS"	13th May	17th May
S. "ASTYANAX"	21st May	25th June
G. "ANCHISES"	28th May	2nd July

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9.00 a.m. Wed. Sat.	8.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9.00 a.m. Wed. Sat.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.S. Route)	12.45 p.m. Tues. 1.45 p.m. Wed. 2.45 p.m. Thurs.	1.45 p.m. Tues. 2.45 p.m. Wed. 3.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	12.00 a.m. Mon. 1.00 a.m. Tues. 2.00 a.m. Wed.	1.00 a.m. Tues. 2.00 a.m. Wed. 3.00 a.m. Thurs.
HK/Malaya/J.N. Borneo (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m. Tues.	10.00 a.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m. Tues.

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BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	ARRIVED
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port 11th May
"BENVENUE"	do	on or abt. 29th May
"BENLAWERS"	do	8th June
"BENRUACHAN"	do	23rd June
"BENREUCH"	U.K. via Jesselton	3rd July
"BENATOW"	U.K. via Singapore	5th July
"BENCLEUCH"	do	7th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jesselton	8th July
"BENRUNNES"	do	22nd July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENAVON"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dublin & Cork.	K/Wharf.
"BENVENUE"	London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.	14th May
"BENLAWERS"	London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.	2nd June
"BENRUACHAN"	London, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp.	12th June
"BENREUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama.	11th June
"BENATOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp.	27th June
"BENCLEUCH"	London, Dublin, Hull & Middlebrough.	7th July
"BENARTY"	London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Avonmouth & Glasgow.	9th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	26th July

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"VAN HIEUTZ"	22nd May
MANILA, EAST &	
SOUTH AFRICA and	
SOUTH AMERICA ARRIVALS	
"TEGELBERG"	
"TIJMENTENG"	11th May
"RUYS"	15th May
"TIJIKAMPEK"	19th May
JAPAN ARRIVALS	
"TEGELBERG"	15th May
"TASMAN"	Early June
"TIJIKAMPEK"	
"VAN HIEUTZ"	
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"LANGLESCOT"	18th May
"ARENDSKERK"	Mid June
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Farmers In Russia To Lose Private Plots Of Land

New York, May 3. The Soviet farmer and his family are losing their last means of enjoying the fruits of their own labour. The small private plot of land that each member of a collective farm was once allotted for his own use will soon be a thing of the past, according to The New York Times.

Until recently a peasant family in a collective farm was allowed to cultivate and to raise livestock on this private plot of land after each member of the family over the age of 16 had given the collective farm some 120 workdays of his time.

After paying taxes and meeting the State's demands for heavy deliveries of produce at one-fifth its market value, the peasant family was allowed to eat the balance of the produce or sell it in the public market.

However, the Times quotes Soviet sources that acknowledge that the shift to agroforests will necessitate a vast construction programme. The newspaper says the precipitous shift to the peasant population now going on illustrates the utter disregard for human feelings involved in Soviet state planning, because both rural and urban housing always has lagged in the Soviet Union.

"It is evident," it says, "that the shifted peasants are going to have a hard time next winter. It is officially admitted that it will, for example, take three years to construct the 860 residential buildings in the new Stalin Agroforest near Kherson. Despite this, there is apparently every intention of pushing the plan through regardless of hardships."

STATE MONOLITH. Among the effects of the programme that the Tim forces are the creation of a landless and impoverished peasantry, the disappearance of the old village communists, and a reduction in this year's grain harvest.

The Times explains that the peasant class is the last large population element in Russia that has demonstrated the capability of resisting the Kremlin.

SIGN OF TIMES

Seattle, May 3. When Manchuria was in Japanese custody before World War II, shiploads of soybean meal from Manchuria used to arrive here. Now times have changed. The steamship "Purple Star" is loading 8,000 long tons of soybean meal here from U.S. domestic stocks and will tomorrow for Japan. —Associated Press.

BOOM ON LONDON EXCHANGE

London, May 3. Brisk buying buoyed up prices in all sections of the London Stock Exchange today.

The rally was led by shares of heavy industry, engineering and textile firms. Brewery issues were also prominent.

British government bonds scored gains ranging up to 5/10ths of a point.

Foreign bonds were quietly firm. Japanese Government issues finished strong, the 1907s up 1/4 to 56, the 1910s up 1/2 to 40 1/4, and the 1930s up 1/2 to 76.

Financial Times Index: 135.6. —Associated Press.

New York, May 3. Outstanding strength in rails brought a buying wave today that pushed the stock market to a new high for the year.

There was some hesitancy in the list about mid-way through the session, but it was smothered in the final hour when virtually every major group plunged forward.

The market simply ignored anything of an adverse nature and put a bullish interpretation on everything at hand.

Along with railroad shares, substantial advances were made by steels, chemicals, copper mining issues and a long list of individual issues, including pharmaceuticals.

Automobiles closed about unchanged after lagging almost all day, and the aircrafts were unchanged to lower. Motion pictures didn't do very well, and utilities on average advanced slightly.

Transfers totalled 2,000,000. Six hundred and seven stocks advanced and 312 declined. There were 78 new highs and 22 new lows.

Gainers included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, International Silver, Phelps Dodge, Columbia Carbon, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, Sterling Drug, Armour, Calumet and Hecla, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Dow Jones Averages:

Stocks 95.93
20 Industrials 203.13
15 Railroads 85.72
10 Utilities 42.63

—Associated Press.

NY Cotton Futures

New York, May 3. Prices of cotton futures closed here today as follows:

Spot 49.08
May 49.90
July 49.01
October 39.52
December 39.92
March (1952) 39.88
May 39.32 nominal
July 39.32 nominal
October 39.38

—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate: May 3.

Spot 44.91
May 44.99
July 45.00
October 39.50
December 39.50
March (1952) 39.50
May 39.68 bid
July 39.23 bid
October 39.19 bid

—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, May 3. Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel:
Spot 240/4-1/2
May 240/4-1/2
July 247/4-2/4
September 247/4-1/2
Corn
December 1,691/4
May 2,051/4
July 2,051/4
Oats
May 871/4-1/4
July 871/4-1/4
New York Journal 200 lb. sack. 131.00
—United Press.

—United Press.

Weekly Bank Statement

London, May 3. The Bank of England statement for the week ending May 2 reads as follows:

Gold (1,000,000) £2,138,648,000
Public deposits 19,240,000
Private deposits 379,481,000
Government securities 318,036,000
Bank of England 22,000,000
Bank ratio 8.0

—United Press.

Bank Quotations

New York, May 3. Closing quotations:

Bank of America 271/2-281/2
Chase National 30-38
National City 44% 46%
—Associated Press.

—Associated Press.

Exchanges In NY

New York, May 3. Closing foreign exchange:

Canadian 84.50
Others unchanged—Associated Press.

—Associated Press.

FRANCE'S EXPORTS TO DOLLAR AREA AT NEW RECORD LEVEL

New York, May 3. Value of exports from France to the dollar areas have reached the highest level they have ever attained since the end of the Second World War.

They stood at 12,700,000,000 francs. This is two-and-a-half times as great as the monthly average in 1950, and five times greater than the monthly average in 1949.

The increase, states the "New York Times," has been particularly marked since the Korean war, and has largely resulted from the export of steel products. In the first half of 1950 sales to the dollar area were about 3,500,000,000 francs a month.

Another notable point, it is stated, has been the reduction of the French trade deficit with the dollar area. While this amounted to a monthly average of 14,200,000,000 francs in 1949, it was 10,000,000,000 a month in the first half of 1950, and only 6,000,000,000 a month in the second half.

At present, French imports are comprised of 37 per cent from the sterling area, 28 per cent from Marshall Plan countries outside the sterling area, 17 per cent from the dollar area, and the rest from other countries.

With regard to France's exports abroad, 50 per cent went to Marshall Plan countries outside the sterling area, 20 per cent to the sterling area itself, 13 per cent to the dollar area, and the rest to other countries.

ROOM FOR EXPANSION

The view that the United States exports could reach a value of \$12,000 million this year if American exporters did not succumb to fears or indifference in the face of new problems and dangers, was expressed by Mr J. Clifford Stark, of the McGraw-Hill International Corporation, when addressing members of Export Advertising Association, in New York. Exports from the United States in 1950 were valued at \$10,000 million.

The realisation of this objective, Mr Stark said, was not a question of how much the United States could sell, but of "how much we will and must sell."

Noting that a dollar shortage no longer existed in a broad sense, and that the United States depended on others for many essential materials, Mr Stark cited two other considerations for maintaining export trade for reasons other than ordinary business prudence. They were:

VITALLY IMPORTANT

The vital importance of importing strategic materials—if the U.S. was to sustain and expand its productive machine for military and civilian purposes, with other countries demanding increasingly that America should supply them with essential goods in return.

Economic co-operation to maintain stable civilian economies, and to promote further economic development as a safeguard against the spread of imperialist Communism.

He declared that the "threat we now face is not alone a military one, but political, ideological, and economic." He stressed also that other countries still had needs for goods unfilled because of the dollar shortage.

THE RUBBER MARKETS

New York, May 3. Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

Spot 53 1/4-54
May 53 1/4-54
July 53 1/4-54
October 53 1/4-54
December 53 1/4-54
March (1952) 53 1/4-54

—Associated Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, May 3. Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

May 181-187
June 181-182
July/September 181-182
October/December 181-182
January/March 181-182

—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 3. Crude rubber: Spot No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets 60 asked.

—Associated Press.

TIN MARKET STEADY

London, May 3. The tin market was steady this morning. Turnover was 65 tons, including 16 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 1,143
Spot tin, sellers 1,143
Business done at 1,143
Three-months tin, buyers 1,120
Business done at 1,143
Settlement 1,143

—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, May 3. World sugar futures closed here today unchanged to 10 points higher, with sales totalising 132 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed 2 to 3 points higher, with sales totalising 227 contracts.

Closing prices:

Contract No. 4 (world) 61 1/2 bid
May 61 1/2 bid
July 61 1/2 bid
September 61 1/2 bid
Spot 61 1/2 bid

—United Press.

Malayan Tin Production

Singapore, May 3. The production of tin concentrates in the Federation of Malaya for the first quarter of this year amounted to 18,393 tons and was the lowest since the second quarter of 1949.

The export figure for the quarter was 10,914 in the corresponding period of 1950.

Rayon goods were a little more active with prices mixed.

—Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Dar-es-Salaam, May 3.

Dar-es-Salaam is to build a new 4,000-ton airport which will be one of the best in East Africa.



U Tat-Chee At Board Of Trade

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, May 3.
Mr U. Tat-Chee, leader of the Hongkong B.I.F. delegation, and Mr W.P. Montgomery, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, called at the Board of Trade today to arrange a meeting with Board officials to discuss the Colony's new material problems.

Mr T. F. Cook, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Hongkong stand at the B.I.F. today.

Buyers continue to take a keen interest in Hongkong products and enquiries have been made about the whole range of exhibits. But enquiries for cotton yarn, piece goods and other textiles are being answered at the rate of two for every one about other products.

This should be a matter of special pride to Hongkong textile manufacturers since the Fair's Court section of the Fair is largely devoted to the showing of British textiles for which a new export drive has begun.

MacArthur's Testimony To Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

question of crossing the border became a serious issue. When the Chinese Reds did intervene he asked Washington to authorise the use of *Ci-ang* Kai-shek's Nationalist forces on Formosa.

General MacArthur said he discussed this and other recommendations with General Lawton Collins, the Army Chief of Staff, on his visit to the Far East. "However the decisions were made in Washington, and were compiled with completely and absolutely."

General MacArthur said if the forces now in Korea are not permitted to fight at their normal "capacity, you would not be able to supply enough ground troops in Korea to be able to safely clear North Korea. You would go up to the Yalu river, and you would be in a position where the enemy could jump you immediately."

He said he did not know how many ground troops it would take to achieve victory under

such circumstances, "but they are quite beyond the capacity of this country to supply and maintain, with our base 10,000 miles away—and do anything else."

JAP PEACE TREATY

General MacArthur said that there was "absolutely no" disagreement between himself and Washington on the Japanese peace treaty negotiations.

He made the statement in answer to a question by Senator Alexander Smith (Republican), who asked him whether his removal as chief of Korean operations had any relation to his position as Supreme Commander of Japan.

General MacArthur replied that there was no direct relationship between the two jobs although "they did dovetail into each other." He said it would have been possible to relieve him of the Korean command without at the same time removing him from command in Japan.

Senator Smith: "I am wondering if you had any disagreement on the Japanese peace treaty or anything of that sort."

General MacArthur: "None whatsoever. The basis that Mr John Foster Dulles is working on now is 100 per cent in co-ordination with my own ideas."

He added that he believed

"many of the concepts and bases for that treaty are my own"

and that as far as he knew there was "not the slightest

friction whatsoever."

Later General MacArthur told the Committee that on the question of policy decisions and directives he had "complete authority" in Japan. He said he had operated there not only as military commander but in a political capacity and "with the broadest powers and dispositions."

SIMILAR TACTICS

In answer to questions by Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (Republican), he said he had "never" been charged with insubordination or non-co-operation in connection with issuing directives and orders of a political nature in Japan without first having them approved by Washington. Senator Hickenlooper also asked him whether his proposals for blockading China were not "very similar" to the tactics he used against the Japanese during World War II.

"Yes, sir," replied MacArthur.

"In the Pacific we bypassed them. We closed in."

"You must understand that Japan had an enormous population of nearly 80,000,000 crowded into four islands," he said. "Potentially the labour pool in Japan, both in quantity and quality, is as good as anything I have ever known. Some place down the line they have discovered what you might call the dignity of labour—that men are happier when they are working and constructing than when they are idling. This enormous capacity for work meant they had to have something to work."

"They built factories. They had labour, but they didn't have basic materials. There is practically nothing indigenous to Japan except the silkworm."

"They lack cotton, they lack wool, they lack petroleum products, they lack oil, they lack rubber, they lack a great many other things all of which are in the Asiatic basin. They feared if those supplies were cut off there would be 10 to 12 million people unemployed in Japan."

"Their purpose, therefore, in going to war was largely dictated by security... What we did was to evade their supply points and come in behind them. We crept up and crept up and crept up and... the minute we applied the blockade the defeat of Japan was a certainty."

Ultimately the result was that

when Japan surrendered they

had at least three million of

as fine ground troops as I have ever known."

—United Press.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In March there were 270 traffic accidents in Hongkong and 211 in Kowloon and the New Territories. For the January-March quarter there

were 816 in Hongkong and 350

in Kowloon and the New

Territories.

Casualties in March were:

Hongkong—fatal, 2; serious, 74.

July 13, slight injury, 86. For

the January-March quarter, 9

fatal, 49 serious, 250 slight.

Kowloon—fatal, 4; serious, 37;

slight, 127. For the quarter:

Fatal, 12; serious, 92; slight, 380.

KOWLOON RAILWAY

During March the Kowloon

Railway carried 146,791

passengers up, 147,050 down

and issued 13,430 military tickets. For the January-March quarter the Railway carried

689,054 passengers up, 685,223

down and issued 33,008 military tickets.

In March 18,723,210 kilograms

of goods were carried up and

9,004,470 down. For the quar-

ter 58,425,630 kilograms were

carried up and 24,679,110 down.

Local passengers produced

revenue amounting to HK\$281,

008.34. Including HK\$382.10

local tickets during March

and HK\$4,495,447.24 over the

quarter. Goods returned re-

venue amounting to HK\$70,075.55

in March and \$520,827.25 over

the quarter.

Miscellaneous receipts were

HK\$8,807.52 for March and

HK\$23,392.06 for January-March.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



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"Why is it, whenever there's something to take back to a store, you're always the shy, retiring, defenseless type!"

UN Forces Take Initiative Again Break Out From The Seoul Perimeter

Tokyo, May 4.

United Nations tank-infantry forces stabbed half-way back to the 38th Parallel from their Seoul perimeter on Thursday and seized the initiative across most of the 100-mile front from the Communist forces which were reluctant to fight.

With Allied artillery and planes laying a carpet of death before them and ranging hills to either side, tankers and infantrymen plunged through the no man's land on the deepest raids since the collapse of the first round of the Communist spring offensive last Friday.

The Reds receded in limited withdrawals at each end of the V-shaped battle line before the surprise Allied thrusts which upped enemy ground casualty figures for the day to 1,740 as compared to the previous day's low of 395.

Allied fighters and bombers added another 650 to the enemy's casualty toll, while concentrating on their main job of blowing up the Reds' trucks and supplies before they reached the fighting lines.

One tank patrol force which drove half way to the parallel before it turned around cut off an enemy company and virtually annihilated it with concentrated tank and machine gun fire.

"We probably killed a hell of a lot more than 200 but we only reported what we actually knew," said the tank force commander.

United Press correspondent Gene Symonds said the tank force officers were unwilling to estimate the total number of Reds sighted, but said it was "large."

The tank force said the Reds were digging into new fortifications northeast of Seoul in an area where no enemy had been reported on Wednesday. United Press.

MASKED MEN RAID HOUSE

Three masked men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, broke into the premises at No. 14 Tak Tai Street, Tsimshatsui, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and after remaining for about half an hour in the house got away with a certain amount of cash and some gold ornaments.

Once inside the premises, the men herded the occupants, a man, a woman, and a young girl into the rear cubicle and began searching the house.

The Police are still investigating.

Ticketless Theatre-Goers

Five men were arrested inside various theatres in the Eastern District yesterday by Mr J. F. Mugford of the Treasury Dept. They possessed no tickets, and this morning they pleaded guilty to evading entertainment tax before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central.

Wong Kwei, 27, coolie, Choy Ho-yuen, 35, painter, and Wong Chuen, 18, hawker, who admitted entering the Cheung Lok Theatre, Holy Cross Path, Shaukiwan, without tickets, were remanded for three days pending further investigations.

Merchant Faces Charge

Chen Hoi-hung, 42, merchant of 69 Jervois Street, first floor, appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning on a charge of attempting to export prohibited goods in the form of 300 gallons of diesel oil and 25 gallons of lubricating oil.

Date of hearing was fixed for 2.30 p.m. on August 17. Defendant is on bail of \$2,000.

Chen, who is represented by Mr. I. W. Gunter, is alleged to have had the oil in the motor tank. He was brought before Mr. Dodge at the Tai Po Court this morning on a charge of attempting to export prohibited goods and was remanded for three days pending further investigations.

Names Removed

The Gazette this morning notified that the following names have been removed from the list of Authorized Architects on their ceasing to practise in the Colony: E.W. Blackmore, B.W.H. Bouston, E.D. Chang, M.L. Chester, C. Kluge, Lee Tuh-fun, R.W.A. MacKinnon, A.S. MacKinnon, J. dd Malling, H.D.S. Page, G. Pickup, A.P. Wells, and Wong Peng-wah.

Revenue Inspector D. Knox is prosecuting.

Week's Remand

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NEW OFFICIAL JP

Mr. J. Moore has been appointed by the Governor to be an Official Justice of the Peace.

The Governor has also appointed (Special) Chief Inspector M. Gifford to the rank of (Special) Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Special Constabulary.

Mail Notices

Registered airmail and parcel post 10s. per ounce, hour earlier than the ordinary mail. When mails close on Sundays or before 10 a.m. on any other day, registered articles and parcels close on the day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Post Office one hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

By Air:

Siem, Burma, India, Pakistan,

Middle East, Africa, Europe, 8 p.m.

B.O.A.C., 8 p.m., Ceylon, 5 p.m.

R.A.F., Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., Q.E.A.

Formosa, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways,

Indo-China, 6 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Hainan, 8 a.m., as Hu Men/Lei Hong.

China, Peoples Republic, 9.30 a.m.

5 p.m., train to Canton, 10.30 a.m.

Philippines, 10.30 a.m., via P.A.T.

Formosa, 3 p.m., C.A.T.

Siem, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia,

New Zealand, 5 p.m., P.O.A.S.

Japan, Korea, 8 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Indo-China, 9 p.m., via surface

Macao, 8 a.m., as Hu Men/Lei Hong.

China, Peoples Republic, 9.30 a.m.

5 p.m., train to Canton, 10.30 a.m.

Philippines, 10.30 a.m., via C.P.A.

Formosa, 3 p.m., via Benavent.

Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar,

Middle East,